

### By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE DAY IS LOST.

nobly, marched to the rear, stacked arms, and took no further part in the

THE DAY IS LOST.

Regiments Baitered to Fragments by Being Hurled Singly Against a Line of Battle-Good Fighting by the Men, Brit No Generalship—Wern Out, the Men Simply Quit—Demoralization of the Confederates—Jeff Davis Valualy Tries to Rally Them—The Panic.

"The Combat Deepean."

Neither Beauregard nor Johnston comprehended in the least the danger to their left flank, yet they sent Gen. Bee with his and Bartow's Brigades in that direction. Bee at first formed on the Henry House plateau, and sent word to Evans to fail back upon him, but Evans insisted that his position on Buck Hill should be held, and that Bartow should come up to him, which the latter did, arriving in time to afford a shelter for Evans's fleeing men, whom Andrew Porter's Erigade had struck in

rest of the day; Schenck's Brigade wasted its energy upon the scare-crow of the mined bridge and Blencker's Brigade remained inactive at Centerville. Davies's and Richardson's Brigades were of some importance in detaining Longstreet at Blackburn's Ford, where they fought a successful little battle, but Runyon's 5,000 men had no more effect on the battle than if they had been in the moon. The Bee's and Bartow's Brigades had been driven back across Young's Branch in disorder, they had suffered exceedingly before they gave way. The four regiments had lost 658 killed and wounded, or an average of 164 each. The 8th Ga., Partow's own regiment, lost 200, and the 4th Ala, 197. Later both Bee and Partow were killed.

Two Hours of Musketry and Cannonad-

Two Hours of Muskerry and Cannonading.

Whatever little attempt at general-ship may have been made in the first movement now disappeared. Beaurement now disappeared by the statement of the s

when he saw another do so, and so the movement became universal.

The heat, dust and fatigue of the day were frightful, and the thirst of the fighting men became intolerable. They flying enemy."

Jackson's offer to take Washington and back to Young's Branch and

affairs and suggested that he should 7:15 and there was a nearly full moon.

move his brigade to the front and bring some order out of the confusion. Generals spent these precious hours in Fry could n't find McDowell, but sent a note to Col. Miles,ordering him to move his reserve up to the Stone Bridge and

respondents, had come out from Washington to follow the route of the turning column thru the woods. When it was understood that the battle was lost and the army in retreat, these vehicles began a scramble thru the woods into the narrow, hardly passable ford across Cub Run a sutler's wagon entered, and a shell from the Confederate battery alarming the driver and mules, it was overturned, blocking the passage.

Jefferson Davis Arrives Upon the Field.

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sion in 87 days.

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Comrade J. L. Chapman, Wamego, Kan., writes

as follows about another of the ladies: "I write for Mrs. Jane Fleck, of this place, to say that your work in getting her claim through is considered very fine, because her claim was rejected when you took it up."

direction in which that new battery was firing I would soon have believed our army to have been already defeat-

the contact of the own regiment, and soon found it marching up the left to the left it beak to Richesto battery.

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The support him with another regiment, the skin N. Y. Willew did as ordered willew of the regiment the skin N. Y. Willew did as ordered will the contact of the left toward the Surper him with another regiment the skin N. Y. Willew did as ordered will the contact of the left toward the Surper him with another regiment the skin N. Y. Willew did as ordered to carry the left toward the Surper Roum kills.

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The strength of the strength o Brave Corp'l Dilks. Iver Olson, Corporal, Co. D. 88th Gen. J. Madison Drake, of Eliza-



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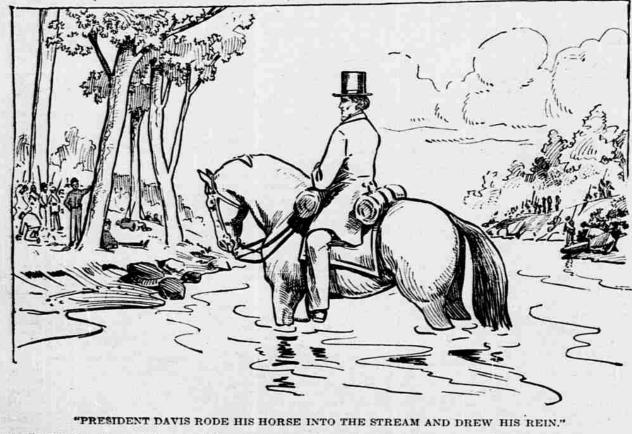
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Johnston, but not enough to shake them from their purpose. They were listening intently for the noise of battle to come up from their right, from the attack which Beauregard had ordered upon McDowell's left flank. turned out, the management of this army was no better than our own. ders were miscarried; one of the bri-gade commanders did not receive them at all, and another not until four hours after he should have done so. Gen. T. J. Jackson, who had arrived from the Valley the day before, had not, of course, been included in Beauregard's order, and was, therefore, free to movas desired. He was ordered to movover to the left to support Cocke and Bonham in the neighborhood of the Stone Bridge, but with the instinct of a soldier he marched on guided by the ound of the cannon and arrived at the Henry House plateau in time to see the force beyond Young's Branch being force beyond Young's Branch being crushed and driven back by the accumulating weight of the attack from the flanking column. This time Jackson fixes-and he was generally correctat 11:30 a. m., or more than two hours after the time stated by Evans when he fired the first volley at Burnside's Brigade. It will be seen that there had been an abundance of time given for the whole of Hunter's and Heitzelman's Divisions to have prest over all opposi-tion to carry the Henry House plateau and even Manassas Junction itself. Much larger battles than Bull Run have been fought to a finish in a great deal less time than two and one-fourth hours. Jackson took up his position with a quick comprehension of its points of strength. Imboden's battery was placed in a natural depression which sheltered it, to the right of the Henry House, and from which it could fire effectively upon our troops. son placed his brigade, the 2d, 4th, 5th, 27th and 33d Va., in rear of the batteries, ordered up Pelham's battery upon his left flank, and sent an order to Col. J. E. B. Stuart to move forward with his cavalry to help protect that flank. As he made these dispositions for battle and protection, fragments of Bee's, Bartow's and Evans's regiments. Bee's, Bartow's and Evans's regiments of came back in wild confusion, with their officers making every effort to rally them. Gen. Bee called out to his men, "See where Gen. Jackson is standing like a stone wall!" which incident became one of the legends of battle and came one of the legends of battle and gave to that officer, Jackson, the soubriquet by which he will be forever known. McDowell, who had come to front, saw this gathering on the Henry House hill, and sent a gallop-ing Aid to Tyler with orders to "force the passage of Bull Run at the Stone

Beauregard in his contribution to 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," ays, in speaking of this stage of the eattle, that he and Johnston had de-

ided to go to the left:
"I ordered Ewell, Jones and Longstreet to make a strong demonstration ill along their front on the other side of the Run, and ordered the reserves below our position. Holmes's Brigade, with six guns, and Early's Brigade, ilso two regiments of Bonham's Brigade, near at hand, to move swiftly to the left. Gen. Johnston and I now set out at full speed for the point of con-lict. We arrived there just as Bee's troops, after giving away, were fleeing in disorder behind the hight in the rear of the Stone Bridge. They had come around between the base of the hill and the Stone Bridge into a shallow ravine which ran up to a point on the crest where Jackson had already formed his brigade slong the address of the ed his brigade along the edge of the We found the commanders resolutely stemming the further flight of the routed forces, but vainly endeaoring to restore order, and our own efforts were as futile. Every segment of line we succeeded in forming was again dissolved while another was being formed; more than 2,000 men were shouting each some suggestion to his and Griffin. Gen. Imboden, who comneighbor, their voices mingled with the manded a Confederate battery at Bull noise of the shells hurtling thru the Run, says: trees overhead, and all word of com- "It was mand drowned in the confusion and there like a stone wall!"—a name that the top of the Henry Hill and take popast from the brigade to its immortal sition on the west side of the house. The short time required to effect the retrievable, but happily the thot came change enabled Beauregard to arrange his new line of bettiern the beautegard to arrange his new line of bettiern the beautegard to arrange his new line of bettiern the beautegard to arrange his new line of bettiern the beautegard to arrange his new line of bettiern the beautegard to arrange his new line of bettiern the beautegard to arrange his new line of bettiern the beautegard to arrange his new line of bettiern the beautegard to arrange his new line of beautegard to arrange his n out to the front the men might rally crest of the hill, southeast of the Henon them, and I gave the order to carry ry and Robinson houses, in the edge of the standards forward some 40 yards, which was promptly executed by the regimental officers, thus drawing the Branch, it could have so swept the hill the colors of the 4th Ala, by our side, the line that had fought all morning, and had fied, routed and disordered, a fair swing at our right flank, to say

## now avanced again into position as steadily as veterans."

Johnston Goes to the Renr. At this time a most judicious move was made by Johnston's leaving Beauregard to manage the firing line while he himself went back to the Portici House, a central position, to gather up mirable work, with the enemy appar the widely separated troops and send ently disappearing in front of them, the them forward to Beauregard. This Bridge and attack the enemy in flank. It was not, however, until 12 o'clock that Gen. Sherman received orders from Tyler to cross Bull Run, which he did at a ford above the Stone Bridge, and instead of attacking in flank, moved to his right to the assistance of Hunter. Later, Tyler, accompanying Keyes's Brigade, crost at the same ford where Sherman had crossed, ance of Hunter. Later, Tyler, accom-panying Keyes's Brigade, crost at the same ford where Sherman had crossed.

"PRENDENT DAVIS RODE HIS HORSE INTO THE STREAM AND DREW HIS REIN."

And Criffin's fine Requiar bettery had lare of the enemy for nearly the whole ed across Young's Branch further up taken a position in the sletch shows, supported by the battallon of marines, which they could redire and he reors, while the 27th N. Y. 14th N. Y. 8th M. Reyllar, S. M., sylests battallon of flings were not particularly and position were at the double-quick into line of battallon of Regular cavalry and Ricketts's and each other's smoke with a minimum pike with his flanks resting on some are centred to the batteries. Porter's mode of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some place of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks resting on some of the Warrenton turnspike with his flanks of the works, and close the w by regiments against the entire Con-federate force standing in position Col. Heintzelman says that he ordered up Ellsworth's Zouaves, commanded by Col. Farnham, which encountered an Alabama regiment. The Zouaves re-turned the fire, but immediately fied in onfusion to the rear from a charge of Stuart's Cavalry. The 1st Minn. was next led up and made a good fight, but was repulsed and retired in fairly good order. Then the 1st Mich, went in, was repulsed, retired in some confusion, but was promptly rallied. 14th Brooklyn was next to try its hand, with similar results.

Gen. W. T. Sherman says that he sent in in succession the 39th N. Y., 69th N. Y., 79th N. Y., and 2d Wis., all of which swept forward, engaged the vastly superior force of the enemy, and were soon compelled to retire to the cover of the ridge. This was the history of all the brigades and regiments, and finally McDowell, about 3 o'clock, finding that his infantry was not producing the expected impression upon the enemy, made what Gen, Im-boden says was the fatal mistake of the battle in ordering forward a

"It was at this time that McDowel committed, as I think, the fatal blunuproar. It was at this moment that der of the day by ordering both Rick-Gen. Bee used the famous expression, etts's and Griffin's batteries to cease Look at Jackson's Brigade! It stands firing and move across the turnpike to or me that if their colors were planted his new line of battle on the highest out to the front the men might rally crest of the hill, southeast of the Hentop where we reformed that it would have greatly delayed, if not wholly prevented, us from occupying the position. And if we had been forced back to the next hill, on which stands the Lewis house, Sherman, who had cross Bull Run not far above the Stone Bridge at a farm ford, would have had nothing of the effect of the artillery playing upon us from beyond Bull Run."

### Maj. Barry's Frightful Blunder.

The two batteries had been in posltion about 1,000 feet from the enemy but a little while and were doing adpanying Keyes's Brigade, crost at the same ford where Sherman had crossed, but did not even unite with the force on the field or make such offensive movement as McDowell had ordered. Beauregard's New Line.

Beauregard's New Line.

Gen. James B. Fry says: "Soon after McDowell he had no assistance of McDowell he had an abundance of troops in the rear, there was for McDowell's arrival at the front Burnshield that his brigade had borne the brunt of the brigade had borne the brunt of that the wanted permission to withdraw, refit and fill cartridge boxes. McDowell, in the excitement of the occasion, gave a rejuctant consent, and the brigade which extance of the same ford where sherman had crossed the battles. Capt. Gen. Alexander gives this account of the battles. Capt. Gen. Alexander gives this account of the battles. Capt. Gen. Alexander gives this account of the battles. Capt. Gen. Alexander gives this account of the battles. Capt. Gen. Alexander gives this account of the arrival of the President of the President of the President of the President of the Colords Mills, Va.—Chambers King Dowell's Chief of Artillery, and an actional Thome: In you failed the president of the Colords Mills, Va.—Chambers King Dowell's Chief of Artillery, and an actional Thome. In you failed the president of the Colords Mills, Va.—Chambers King Dowell's Chief of Artillery, and an actional Thome: In you failed in the woods. Most disastrously for McDowell he had no assistance of the fairly of Artillery, and an actional Thome. In you failed in the woods. Most disastrously for McDowell was the captive of Artillery, and an actional Thome. In you failed the Artillery of the Field.

Gen. Alexander gives this account of the Batteries, Capt. The Coordinate Thomes in the arrival of the President of the Colords Mills, Va.—Chambers King Cance Ridge, Pa.

The 2d Pa. Cav. June 17, 1865, the 19th Pa., was consolidated with the form Burning and restrained him, saying that the rost of the point farther to my left than any previously in the transfer of th

his reserve up to the Stone Bridge and to telegraph to Washington to forward all the troops that could be spared. Had this been done the retreat would have stopt at the Stone Bridge; but the evidence is that Miles was too drunk to the competent for anything. McDowell, Beauregard, for instance, should have crossed Bul Run at the competent for anything. McDowell, Bell's Ford, or Stone Bridge, with all be competent for anything. McDowell, should have crossed Bul Run at coming to Buck Hill, where the battle Ball's Ford, or Stone Bridge, with all coming to Buck Hill, where the battle had begun in the morning, found Arnold's battery, which he had unlimber and make a stand as a rallying point. Near it were formed Sykes's battalion of Regulars and Palmer's battalion of Regular cavalry. But it battalion of Regular cavalry. But it was useless, the men had lost all cohesion and they seemed to remember the long, tortuous, difficult way by which long, tortuous, difficult way by which they had approached the battlefield been sufficient; and, when once a reand these difficulties greatly deprest them. There was no pursuit by the victorious Confederates. Some cavalry would have soon converted it into a made a dash out a second converted it into a dash out across Young's panic.

of various grades, and newspaper cor-respondents, had come out from Wash-It was overturned, blocking the passage. Then a panic began in the wild fear of the civilians of not being able to get away, which speedily communicated itself to the soldiers. All these had fought surprisingly well for hours; they had assaulted the enemy's strong position with the greatest dash and gallantry, and after suffering a heavy loss had been readily rallied and led back to the fight. Now they were without organization, they had lost confidence in their commanders, and in the wild scramble to get, away it became a case of "every man for himt was overturned, blocking the passage came a case of "every man for him-self, and the devil take the hinder-

should have been put in motion. Not only staff officers, but Generals themorders, one man went off the field selves should have followed up to inspire and urge pursuit. The motto of our army here would seem to have

drank it dry.

Gen. James B. Fry, McDowell's Chief of Staff, says that he rode back to Burnside and told him the condition of 5 o'clock. It was not sunset until Generals spent these precious hours in riding over the field where the con-flict had taken place. Doubtless it was an interesting study, the dead and badly wounded of both sides being

Branch, but two or three rounds of Ar-nold's canister discouraged it and it wen; back. A portion of the Confederate what it might have accomplished had It would be vain to speculate how far artillery, which had arrived too late to all the available force been energetically used. We were deficient in orrange shells at the retreating troops, ganization, discipline and transportarange shells at the retreating troops, ganization, discipline and transportation, any precipitation in the retreat. A great many carriages and vehicles of all kinds carying Senators, Representatives, members of the Cabinet, officers of various grades and reverses and reserves the confederates. To pursue their routed enemy to the confederates. "up to the Confederates" to pursue their routed enemy to the very utmost. His line of retreat was circuitous and offered us rare opportunity to cut it Stone Birdge; or at Centerville, by an advance of three miles from Mitchell's Ford. Johnston and Beauregard both sent orders to different commands to make such advances, but neither went in person to supervise and urge forward the execution of the orders, though time was of the very essence. Both Generals and the President spent the valuable hours of daylight still left in riding over the battlefield; as Nape leon lost his opportunity to crush Wellington at Quatre Bras by wasting hours in riding over the field of Ligny. To be continued.

Veterans wishing a copy of the first New York paper published the morning after the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and giving a complete account of the assassination and other war news, may secure one by sending 10 cents to the Olde Publishing Co., Villisca, Iowa.

The 2d Pa. Cav.

to give the date of the muster-out at Mills, Va.-Chambers King,

The 2d Pa. Cav., otherwise known as the 59th Pa., was consolidated with the 26th Pa. Cav. June 17, 1865, to form the 1st Provisional Pa. Cav. The non-veterans had been previously service expired from September to April, The 1st Provisional Pa. Cav., into which the remainder had been